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THE EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN

Issued quarterly by the Bureau of Animal Industry
and Extension Service, Cooperating.
C. D. Lowe, Senior Extension Animal Husbandman,
K. F. Warner, Senior Extension Meat Specialist.

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OUR FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

This issue of The EXTENSION ANIMAL HUSBANDMAN completes the fifteenth year of its existence. It was begun in 1926 in response to the need for an exchange medium to serve the interests of extension projects in animal husbandry. The degree to which it has fulfilled its purpose has largely been in the hands of the contributors, and for the most part they have been extension workers. Such support has been and will continue to be the primary source of its worth. Appreciation is hereby expressed for every bit of cooperation on the part of contributors.

In our field of endeavor we must be ever on the alert for new methods of attack. We cannot rest on past laurels. We need to be abreast of the times and recognize the changing world in which we live; old devices may need adjustment to meet new situations. What the "T" formation of the Chicago Bears did to the Washington Redskins is a matter of record! Many of us will recall the "T" formation as standard football tactics when we were in college, although now publicized as a modern athletic blitzkreig.

In the search for new techniques that will strengthen our work perhaps some of the old procedures will be as helpful as the new. Memory may be as useful as imagination. Past experience may contain a "T" formation that will serve us as well as it did the Bears.

One cornerstone of the livestock industry has been the self-reliance of the stockman - reliance not only in his own ability and judgment but also in the sufficiency of his land and feed supplies. Speculators have won and lost -- come and gone -- but the industry has been built on the firm foundation of those who "tempered the wind" before the lamb was shorn.

Future demands for livestock and the prices are largely unpredictable. Therefore livestock production programs should include the best possible home-made defense against any and all eventualities. Productive soil is a better asset than poor soil. Ample home-grown feed is a savings account on which the interest rate is never lowered. Farm-raised food will guard the health of the family regardless of the cash income.

Reserves of fertile soil, food, and feed were the "backfield" of our forebears - the "T" formation that conquered the wilderness. They still form a strong offense when times are good and a powerful defense when uncertainty has the ball. Whatever else is needed, these three stalwarts can help. Their effective use is in the hands of the quarterback.

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SHEEP IMPROVEMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

By G. A. McDonald, Extension Animal Husbandman,
South Dakota State College.

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On January 1, 1940, there were more than 1,600,000 head of sheep on South Dakota farms and ranches and the year's wool clip amounted to more than 10,000,000 pounds. The sheep industry in the State seems to be gaining an equal foothold with cattle. The upward trend has been especially pronounced since 1934. Many stockmen have shifted from cattle to sheep and many ranchers in western South Dakota have both cattle and sheep. Surprising as it might seem, the farm-flock area in the eastern part of the State has 5 percent more sheep than the larger ranches of the west river area. Many producers went into the sheep enterprise immediately following the drought period with very little experience. Winter rations in many cases were inadequate, losses were high, production, management, and marketing problems were numerous, entirely too many $3.00 rams were used and in some instances the individual became thoroughly discouraged and quit. Such conditions warranted considerable sheep extension activity.

During the last three years a series of all-day county sheep schools have been held during the winter and early spring. The major phases of sheep production, management, feeding, marketing, and disease control have been discussed at these meetings. These gatherings were attended by the extension animal husbandman, the extension veterinarian, the extension farm management specialist and occasionally a wool grader of the cooperative wool growers of South Dakota. Quite often the schedule was arranged so that the school might be conducted in two adjoining counties on the same day. During the last year many of these sheep schools were sponsored by county livestock-improvement associations. There are 45 of these livestock associations in the State, each carrying on quite an ambitious livestock program.

Lamb-grading demonstrations have been used liberally in the sheep-improvement program. Each fall for the last three years lamb-grading demonstrations have been conducted in the feed lots of eastern South Dakota. A representative of a central market generally cooperates with the Extension Service in conducting these demonstrations. During July and early August market-lamb demonstrations were conducted in the west river area this past year for the first time. These proved highly beneficial, especially to many of the smaller ranchers running two or three hundred ewes.

Plans are being developed at present to put on a series of cooperative county lamb-grading and marketing days this coming year. Numerous educational lamb-grading demonstrations have been held in the past. The project can be handled locally by the county livestock-improvement association assisted by the county extension agent. The interior central markets are ready to cooperate and many sheepmen, especially in the eastern part of South Dakota, are already sold on the idea. The project would be very similar to that which has been used by C. W. McDonald of Iowa during the last several years.

Each spring the extension animal husbandman has conducted a series of wool-grading demonstrations. Representative fleeces of varying quality and shrinkage are used, also charts to illustrate the factors involved. These demonstrations have been especially helpful in familiarizing the producer with wool grade, quality, and value and have greatly improved his bargaining power.

A major problem to the average sheepman of South Dakota in the past has been the loss due to worms and other internal parasites. As a means of at least partly improving this condition, a series of worming demonstrations have been conducted each spring by the extension animal husbandman. Local arrangements are made by the county extension agent or by the county livestock-improvement association. The demonstration is held on a centrally located ranch or farm in the county. Sheepmen have manifested considerable interest in this type of demonstration and unquestionably, losses from internal parasites have been greatly reduced as a result.

Four county livestock-improvement associations have constructed portable sheep-dipping outfits. The equipment is generally placed in charge of some key sheepman within the county. The outfit is light, is mounted on a trailer, and is pulled from farm to farm behind a car. A small charge is made for this service which includes the labor and material plus a small charge covering the depreciation and initial cost. The cooperative sheep-dipping plan will undoubtedly be taken up as a livestock project by other county livestock-improvement associations during 1941.

Considerable emphasis has been placed on the value of quality rams at all meetings and as a means of providing such rams three purebred-ram sales were conducted in the State in 1940. For the last 2 years the Harding County Wool Growers' Association at Buffalo, has cooperated with the Extension Service in sponsoring a purebred-ram show and sale. Purebred breeders in western South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana have consigned to this sale. This year 248 head of purebred rams were sold. The rams were classified into three groups on the basis of quality during the forenoon by the extension animal husbandman. The rams are sold at auction during the afternoon. This year, (1940) the rams averaged $35.20, and a Rambouillet consigned by one of the western South Dakota breeders topped this sale at $75.

The South Dakota Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association sponsors two ram sales each year. One sale is held in the eastern and the other in the central part of the State. In this way sheep producers in any part of the State may have an opportunity to obtain a good quality purebred ram. This year 192 rams were consigned to these two sales. The rams averaged $31.47. A Hampshire yearling topped the central South Dakota sale at $68, and a Hapshire ram lamb topped the eastern South Dakota sale at $62. The South Dakota Purebred Sheep Breeders Association holds an annual bred, purebred-ewe sale each winter. This sale is usually held during the middle part of February.

As a further incentive for improvement in the sheep industry, sheep and wool shows have their place. A wool show is always held in connection with the ram sale at Buffalo, S. Dak. The top fleeces of this show go to the State wool show which is held at Brookings each fall during Farm and Home Week. For the last 2 years county livestock-improvement associations of Meade, Perkins, and Ziebach Counties in western South Dakota have sponsored an annual sheep and wool show at Faith. This year over 200 head of breeding stock and lambs were consigned to the show. All stock entered is graded and placed into group classifications according to quality. The show involves a 2-day program consisting of judging, demonstrations, and inspiring lectures by sheep authorities. The choice fleeces of this show are also cent to the State wool show.

This year we will have approximately 60 fleeces entered in our State wool show and the choice fleeces in this show will enter the International wool show at Chicago. A Fleece Value Exhibit will have an important place in the State wool show this year. This display shows six fleeces, each of a different grade. These fleeces were selected during shearing season. Each fleece was divided down the backline and each half was sent to the Wyoming Experiment Station where it was scoured. Exact shrinkage data were obtained for each fleece. Accordingly, the exhibit showed six different grades of fleeces, half of each fleece being scoured and half in the grease. Shrinkage, grade, and market value information make this exhibit interesting and most educational.

Another project on the sheep improvement program has included a State sheep-shearing contest. This contest is generally held in the western range-sheep area of the State. Two counties had county sheep-shearing contests this year. The winners of these contests, of course, were sent to the State sheep-shearing contest. The majority of the contestants, however, were from western South Dakota. This year 15 contestants entered the contest. The event was sponsored by the Harding County Sheep Growers' Association. The winner of the State sheep-shearing contest entered the "International" sheep-shearing contest at Chicago.

Further extension projects on sheep improvement have included all avenues of publicity, such as an Extension Bulletin entitled "Sheep in South Dakota", a mimeographed circular entitled "Wool - Shearing, Grading, and Marketing", radio transcriptions, and timely news articles. As a result of this varied program it is not difficult to recognize a definite improvement in the average South Dakota market lamb and it is interesting to note that the average wool clip has jumped from 7.4 to 9.2 pounds per sheep since 1937. Sheep raising is now looked upon as a major enterprise in the livestock industry of the State.

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SPOKEN WORD VS. VISUAL AIDS

The names of 30 common objects, selected because they were thought to be equally well known by several hundred school children, were divided into three groups. (1) Ten names were pronounced to the pupils. (2) Ten names were written on the blackboard and covered. The pupils were permitted to see one name, and it was then erased. This procedure was followed for the ten names. (3) Each name in the third list was pronounced to the pupils as the object named was shown to them.

Which list of names did the children remember? The answer is given in the following table.

Method of presenting names to children	Average number of words remembered by pupils	
	Immediately	After 3 days
Words spoken by teacher.....	7.1	1.0
Words shown on blackboard.....	7.2	2.0
Words spoken and objects displayed.....	8.6	6.5

Did the sight of the objects aid the children to remember the names? There was little difference in the immediate results, but a striking difference after the lapse of 3 days.

(From Use of Visual Aids in Cooperative Extension Work, Extension Service Circular 343)

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"The wealth and security of this country rest not in sky-scrapers and bridges of concrete and steel, nor in the gold reposing in the vaults of our banks, but in the millions of competent, satisfied, self-contained farm families; yes - educated, well clothed, well fed, and healthy, dwelling in the little farm homes that dot the hills and valleys of our great land. The farmer and his family, as an independent, resourceful unit of self-reliant living, is the primary element of a rural society. Here rests the foundation of social and economic stability - the security of government."

--J. W. Bateman of Louisiana.

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PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR STOCK HORSES

By F. W. Beall, Extension Animal Husbandman,
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

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In Oklahoma the breeding and production of light horses of the various types has assumed considerable importance in recent years. The fact that the market for draft horses has been curtailed in some sections has turned some breeders to the production of light horses. Many ranchers in the State have followed the policy of producing their own stock horses in addition to producing a surplus for sale. There has been a particularly good demand in recent years for stock horses for use in parades or in rodeo work. The establishment of a large number of riding clubs and round-up clubs in towns and cities over the State has resulted in a substantial demand for stock horses with style, character, and the right conformation. This market is very profitable and appears to be substantial and permanent for the breeder who produces horses that will meet the requirements of riding clubs and rodeo performers.

In the Southwest, stock horses are valued primarily for intelligence, endurance, and the ability to withstand hard work. The exact type, size, and conformation of the horse are matters that depend on the locality and the type of work that is to be done. Ranchmen in all sections are agreed, however, that a good stock horse must have sufficient intelligence or "cow sense" to take training readily and to understand the particular job that is being done in such a way that he will go through the required maneuvers with very little guidance from the rider. A good stock horse must also have sufficient endurance to withstand a long day of riding over difficult terrain on short feed and under extreme weather conditions. He must be sufficiently agile and active to perform the fast and difficult work of cutting cattle from a herd or "working" cattle in a corral. Cutting pens and squeezing chutes have eliminated some of the heavy work that was formerly required of cow horses, but most ranchmen still prefer a horse of sufficient size to hold or throw a mature cow or steer if necessary. It is because of the fact that the value of the stock horse depends more on these factors than it does on type and conformation that breeders have been slow to establish breed organizations and type standards for their favorite stock horses. The recently established American Quarter Horse Breeders' Association has set up definite type and size standards for the Quarter horse, which is one of the most popular types of stock horses. This association emphasizes the fact, however, that intelligence and performance in the Quarter horse are equally as important as type and size.

The part that the Extension Animal Husbandry Department has

played in conducting performance tests for stock horses dates back to approximately 2 years ago when the Chamber of Commerce at Nowata, Okla., made plans for conducting a One Hundred Mile Trail Ride and asked the Extension Division to cooperate in conducting the contest in such a manner that it would be an educational event for horsemen and might result in some improvement in the breeding and production of stock horses. The wisdom of extension cooperation with such an event might at first be questioned, but because of the fact that this particular trail ride was conducted largely by and for ranchmen and horse breeders, it was concluded that if it could be kept on the proper basis it would be a suitable field for Extension activity. Ed Warner, county agricultural agent of Nowata County at that time, was instrumental in preparing plans that were designed to make the event a performance test rather than a horse race. Valuable suggestions were also secured from Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse and Mule Association of America. At the first Trail Ride in May 1939, the course provided for a 40-mile ride each of the first 2 days and 20 miles on the final day. It was apparent from the first that some riders might misuse their horses if the results were based on speed alone. For this reason, provision was made for grading the horses on condition as well as elapsed time. The rules provided that, "Awards shall be made on the basis of 40 points for condition and one point for each 6 minutes or fraction thereof that the horse finishes under the 20-hour limit for the 3 days of the ride." The official judges were charged with the responsibility of grading the horses on condition at the end of each lap. This provision was less effective than expected for the reason that the distance was covered in so short a time that the credit for time more than balanced the credit for condition. The horse making the fastest time covered the 100-mile course in 8 hours and 12 minutes, thus receiving 118 points for time. This time credit naturally assumed more importance than the 40 points allowed for condition.

Our experience during the 2 years this trail ride has been conducted indicates that even more weight should be given to the condition of the horses. There remains some inclination among some of the riders to misuse their horses if the judges are not very strict in discounting points for condition. The officials who have sponsored this contest are interested in continuing to conduct it each year and want to change the rules where necessary in order to continue the event as an educational feature for horsemen.

It has been observed in the two rides held thus far that where speed and endurance are the major considerations, horses with considerable Thoroughbred blood have the advantage. Thoroughbreds that are rather tall and long-legged have placed up in both of the events thus far. This type of horse is not best suited for the use to which a stock horse is put. For this reason, it has been suggested that various classes be provided for the event, such classification to be based on

height, weight, and other factors. Since the American Quarter Horse Breeders' Association has set up definite standards for registration in its organization, it has also been suggested that a class be provided for Quarter horses or horses that conform to the type and size standard adopted by the Association.

Another event that has become popular in recent years is the cutting-horse contest. This is an event designed to test the intelligence of the horse and his ability to perform satisfactorily under the crowded conditions of a corral. In this event, the cattle are held in a corral or arena, and the rider is required to select a single steer and cut it from the herd and drive it through an open gate in the opposite end of the arena. During the course of the event, the rider may be required to remove as many as three or four steers from the herd. A referee is present in the arena and may obstruct the gate in such a manner that the steer will be turned back if, in his opinion, the rider or horse has not given a satisfactory performance. The results are based on the disposition, speed, agility, and intelligence of the horse and the ability of the rider. The type or conformation of the horse has no significance in this event. This is probably one of the most satisfactory contests we have from the standpoint of determining the intelligence and ability of a horse.

Since this contest is fairly short, it is very little indication of the endurance of the horse or his ability to stand hard work. Such an event coupled with the trail ride should give an accurate indication of the ability of a stock horse to perform all the duties that will normally be assigned to him under ranch conditions.

Since contests and events such as those described have been conducted under extension supervision only during the last 2 years, it is perhaps too early to determine what definite results may be obtained in improved breeding and management. Considering the interest that has already been aroused among horsemen and breeders, it appears certain that a combination of these events can well develop into a form of progeny testing and type study.

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GOALS AND LIFE

"To those who know the port toward which they are bound, will the winds be favorable. Life can be a fine, exhilarating experience if one is careful to set his sails so that all winds are favorable to drive him toward his chosen goal."

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"We enrich men when we help them to see and to understand the world in which they live. A man has wealth when he has the love of family, friends, the respect of his neighbors, the admiration of his colleagues." --C. B. Smith

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MINNESOTA 4-H WESTERN LAMB-FEEDING PROJECT

By W. E. Morris, Extension Animal Husbandman,
University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

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The Minnesota 4-H western lamb-feeding project has proved to be one of the most practical animal-husbandry projects for boys of older club age. This project originated in South Dakota, with some Minnesota boys taking part. For the last three seasons, however, we have carried it on as a part of our 4-H animal-husbandry program with very satisfactory results and a rapid growth in enrollment from year to year. The first year 4-H members had 2,000 lambs on feed. Last year the number was about 4,500, and this year it approaches 7,000 head. The first year three shows or achievement days were held for participants. Last year five were necessary to accommodate the boys without too great a demand on transportation. Lambs now on feed may make it necessary to hold six different events.

We have tried to limit this project to boys between the ages of 15 and 21. The only reason for barring girls has been the difficulty of accommodations being arranged at the show place for girls in addition to the boys. It is also a fact that this is a commercial project in which the training for commercial feeding is more important to boys than to girls.

The Future Farmers have also found the project of considerable interest, and we have many enrollments from these groups. Their participation is not separate from the 4-H boys. They enter the project as a 4-H activity.

We believe that in the Rural Youth programs which are developing for boys just past club age, this type of enterprise offers considerable merit. Rural Youth members could be included in this project without any change in its setup. Since the project is not a contest, participation of the older young men is no handicap to the younger boys enrolled.

Rules and Regulations

The requirements are that the member feed 15 head of western lambs. Western lambs are selected because they are available in large quantity and because we believe the native lamb should not be considered as an animal to be put through the feed lot. We believe that the bulk of native lambs should go to market off grass as top lambs. The participant can, however, feed more than 15 lambs, but they must be fed in units of 15, and all lambs in one unit marked for identification

as belonging to that unit. This requirement is made for the purpose of records, summaries, etc. We try to get feeder lambs around 65 pounds in weight, either black-faced or white-faced lambs, which are then fed for a period of between 90 and 100 days. A feeding schedule is recommended to the boys. This considers feeds available, prevention of losses, and the proportion of roughage to grain so that desirable finish can be obtained.

Indemnity Fund

An indemnity fund is set up to cover death loss. Each participant has the privilege of paying in $3 on each unit of 15 lambs to the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association where the fund is held for the payment of death losses. At the end of the project, losses are paid on the basis of the cost of the lamb as a feeder lamb, and the remaining money prorated back to the participants. Last year death losses amounted to $1 per unit of 15, so that $2 was paid back to each participant.

The several achievement days or shows are held at the end of the feeding period. The participant brings in his lambs and a grader from a commission company or a packer buyer grades and marks these lambs as Prime, Choice, Good, and Medium, or as feeders. After grading, the owner has an opportunity to study his lambs and observe the differences between the grades. After grading the lambs are grouped for sale. Number and size of groups depend upon the number of lambs in each grade. Usually the Prime lambs are put into large enough groups to interest packer buyers. Thus a Prime group is made up of say 100, with several boys contributing their best lambs. Similar lots are made up for the other grades, and sold this way. Lambs thus of the same grade under different ownership command the same price, except as there might be small differences in price between the different lots of the same grade.

Two Types of Sales

Two types of sales are held, due to the fact that in part of the area direct buying is practiced by the packing companies, while in other sections livestock goes largely to the open markets at South St. Paul and West Fargo. In the areas where direct buying is practiced, the sale is by auction. The various packing companies are invited to participate. For the open-market sections the lambs are sent to market in the regular way; that is, consigned to a commission company. There they are graded by the commission company in the same grades as they would be at the other shows. Each commission company makes the groupings by grade as mentioned above, and the commission firm itself does the selling to the packer buyers. The support we have had from the buyers under each type of sale has made one method

as desirable as the other. We follow the two systems because it fits in with the type of marketing followed in the community where the lambs are being fed.

Feed and Management Record

We require a very careful feed record on the project in order that a summary of value can be made at the end. This summary enables members to draw conclusions as to the reasons for their success or failure.

Records are scored as follows:

	Percent
Finish on the lambs as indicated by grade..	40
Gain from start to finish.....	35
Cost of gain.....	10
Completeness of record and story.....	15

From this record we draw these conclusions from the last year's project:

1. Older club boys can manage a larger enterprise such as lamb fattening, and from it gain valuable experience and profit.

2. Good, thrifty, well-fed, and well-managed western lambs will gain about one-third of a pound per day.

3. A large quantity of grain must be consumed if gains are to be fast and economical. A lamb on full feed, if crowded, will consume up to 2 pounds of grain per day, though it is safer not to feed quite this amount. With this quantity of grain, up to 1 1/2 pounds of good hay per day can be given. That is, the more grain consumed, the more roughage may be fed. Legume roughages increase the efficiency of a ration for fattening lambs.

4. For satisfactory financial returns, death losses must be kept low, as they were in this project.

5. The project was most profitable and worth-while to club members who followed the directions of those having experience in feeding lambs, and who cooperated with their parents.

In our summary, Table I shows the items affecting profitable lamb feeding. This table follows:

Table I - Items Affecting Profitable Lamb Feeding.

Item	Your lambs	Av. 150 members	30 high members	30 low members
Average gain per lamb, pounds.....	---	21	29	13
Average gain per lamb daily, pounds....	---	.221	.322	.128
Corn and grain per 100 lbs. gain "	---	715	468	1136
Roughage per 100 lbs. gain, pounds.....	---	621	448	982
Feed cost per 100 lbs. gain.....	$---	$7.09	$4.75	$11.03
Return above feed per lamb.....	$---	$ .42	$1.06	$ .34

(Copy of the annual summary may be obtained from Mr. Morris)

Similar tables were included as follows:

Table II - What Should the Finished Lambs Weigh?
Table III - The Average Daily Ration for Lambs
Table IV - Quality of Roughage
Table V - Total Pounds of Feed Per Lamb
Table VI - Pounds of Feed for 100 pounds of Gain
Table VII - Feed Costs
Table VIII - Financial Returns
Table IX - Average Number of Lambs in Market Grades
Table X - Feed Prices Used

Feed prices are arbitrarily set in order to have a uniform price of feed for members. It will be noted that in table I there is a column for the boy's own lambs, which is filled in before giving him the summary. There is also a column for average of all members, for a group of the high members, and also a similar group of low members. There is also included a thermometer type chart, which shows the average for the various factors as the average total gain per lamb, the average daily gain per lamb, concentrate per 100 pounds of gain, roughage per 100 pounds of gain, cost per 100 pounds of gain, return above feed cost per lamb, and the total return on 15 lambs above feed cost. On this thermometer chart the boy's own record is marked to permit comparison with the average on each of these various factors. In this way he is in a position to draw conclusions as to his own success or failure.

We value this summary because we believe through it we are able to impress on the boy the lessons to be gained from the experience of all in the year's activity. We are able to show why some are very successful while others fail. We are able to show what results are obtained with the right kind of ration, and what effect the right management may have had on the outcome. We are strong for the project in this State because we believe that it is an excellent way to train these boys in the commercial feeding of lambs. We believe this is justified because of the belief that commercial lamb fattening has an important place in Minnesota due to our location, climate, and the feeds available.

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LIVESTOCK MARKET TOURS

By T. A. Ewing, Extension Animal Husbandman,
Missouri College of Agriculture.

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Very important training has been given to county extension agents in Missouri during the last 12 years or more through tours of the livestock markets at Kansas City and St. Louis. These tours have been conducted by the extension animal husbandmen of the College of Agriculture with the cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stockyards officials, commission men, and packing companies.

During the current year more than three-fourths of the county agents and assistant agents in the State have attended one or the other of two such tours; the first at St. Louis in May with 58 agents in attendance, and the other at Kansas City in October with 40 in attendance. For the purpose of attending these tours or schools, the agents were given official leave from their counties.

Director J. W. Burch of the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service shares with the extension animal husbandmen the conviction that these tours have successfully solved a very serious problem. The agents otherwise would not visit the markets as often as they should in order to be of the utmost service to their livestock producers and shippers.

Market tours are needed to assist agents in keeping in mind the short-time fluctuations of livestock markets, the relation of type, grade, finish, and quality of livestock going to market and the seasonal demands for the various grades, classes, and weights of animals. Without this information county agents are handicapped in their efforts to give feeders and other stockmen information on the class of livestock they have.

The ideal way for agents to get such information would be for them to accompany shipments of livestock from their counties knowing the complete history of the shipment; but since this seems to be impossible, we long ago developed the plan of having groups of agents in, once or twice a year, for a 2-day session at the terminal livestock market at St. Louis or Kansas City, as the trade territory suggests.

The forenoon of the first day is spent in studying grades of fat lambs, fat steers, veal calves, heifers, cows, bulls, and hogs. The afternoon is given to discussions.

The forenoon of the second day is spent in the packing plant to study the carcasses of the grades corresponding to the grades

seen on foot, and other important problems in marketing, such as bruised carcasses.

In a recent tour at the St. Louis market, Don J. Slater of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was in charge of the discussions of carcass grades. The group in this instance also saw livestock being slaughtered. The kosher slaughtering was of interest to many of the newer agents.

The afternoon sessions were used to present the technique of marketing, the stockyards angle, the regulatory relationships, disease control, etc. H. M. Conway of the research department of the National Livestock Marketing Association discussed the livestock outlook. The meeting was sponsored by the St. Louis Livestock Exchange and the Producers' Livestock Commission Association.

Agents attending are granted official leave, but stand their own travel expense. By doubling up, however, this latter item is greatly reduced.

It might be said that the time of the tours is governed by the nature of the market itself. For example, the Kansas City market handles a lot of stocker and feeder cattle and the heavier run of these cattle normally takes place in the fall months. This explains why the tour at Kansas City was held in October.

County agents should acquire information on market tours that will enable them to discuss kinds of livestock best suited to farmers' needs dependent upon the kind and quantity of feed their farm is producing, and also keep in mind market preferences and price relationships.

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"If we are to be a strong nation ... to build strong defensees, to protect our country from invasion by aggressors from without, as well as from despair and hunger from within ... we must have a strong people. And to be strong they must be well fed, adequately clothed and satisfactorily sheltered."

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"The defense against a bad idea is a better idea; the defense against a half truth is a truth; the defense against propaganda is education; and it is in education that democracies must place their trust."

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"Today is only one day in all the days that will ever be. But what will happen in all the other days that ever come can depend on what you do today." --Ernest Hemingway

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY FEEDER-CALF SALE

By J. R. Hawkins, Extension Animal Husbandman,
Clemson College, S. C.

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The annual feeder-calf sale held at Winnsboro, Fairfield County, S. C., is of interest chiefly on account of the approach which County Agent R. H. Lemmon has made towards integrating the efforts of several agencies in his county for the purpose of building up a beef-cattle industry.

During the hey-day of cotton production, Fairfield County produced 20,000 to 25,000 bales of cotton a year, which during the slump, precipitated by the arrival of the boll weevil, dropped to 8,000 bales a year. In their effort to balance the budget, farmers, grasping at the straw of dairy cattle, produced and sold milk cows to the expanding commercial dairy trade, with the result that steers and misfits in cows and heifers were thrown out to shift for themselves on honeysuckle vines and other native forage. Hence, when area testing for tuberculosis was instituted, thousands of cattle were found of which no record existed on tax books or other permanent forms.

Farmers soon found that it was necessary to produce four head of cattle to develop one cow acceptable to the dairy trade. Furthermore, since steers of dairy breeding were an indifferent source of income as well as difficult to sell, they turned to the use of beef bulls to improve the type and to increase the value of the herds.

The first 4-H beef calves were shown in 1935 at the county 4-H club show, which was held in a vacant lot adjacent to the old county court house at Winnsboro. These shows, including classifications for 4-H pigs, lambs, and dairy cattle, have continued each year, and in 1938, a sale of beef calves owned by 4-H club members and farmers was held in connection with the show. In this sale, 23 club calves and 43 owned by adults were sold.

In 1939, the number of calves had grown to 46 club calves and 166 owned by adults, which sold for a total of $7,100. In 1940, the county delegation sponsored a new building in which to hold the show and conduct the sale, and also provided funds with which to conduct the sale. Fifty-two calves owned by 4-H club members and 404 owned by adult farmers were sold for $14,019 to 33 buyers representing farmers, butchers, packers, and commission firms, over a wide area as far away as Ohio.

The greatest hope for the future of the show lies in the fact that it is conducted entirely by the farmers themselves, who at a meeting preceding the event, annually elect their chairman in charge of the sale, and appoint an officer to handle each separate feature. No admission to the show is charged, neither are commissions collected on cattle sold. The money for the prizes as well as the expenses incident to showing and selling the cattle are appropriated by the county legislative delegation.

While progress has been slow, results have been certain, and although the goal has not been achieved, a good start has been made towards improving the cattle. This is due to: The use of better bulls; more winter feed for the breeding herd in the way of velvet beans, silage, oat straw, and lespedeza hay; and the improvement of pastures and the working out of a system of herd management. The sale of feeder calves has served as a meeting place where the results of each producer's efforts can be compared with his neighbor's.

The expansion of the beef-cattle industry along the Atlantic Coast may be expected to be toward the production of heavy calves for slaughter or additional feeding. A relatively good demand for this class of cattle for slaughter exists during all seasons of the year. Costs in this Section are lower for wintering the breeding herds than those obtained in some other sections.

Market-topping calves can be produced with less feed than is the case with other classes of cattle. Limitations in type and quality are less noticeable and less discriminated against in fat calves than in older cattle.

Two classes of cattle have consistently made money for cattlemen in this section (1) low-grade dairy steers purchased during the low spot of the early winter and given a short feed or run on velvet beans in the field and then fed for a short period, and (2) calves showing beef breeding purchased during the fall and fed through the winter and spring and marketed in late spring and early summer after feed lots have been cleared and before grass cattle arrive on the market.

A feeder-calf show and sale of the sort held in Fairfield County in addition to its educational features offers cattlemen an opportunity to dispose of their calf crop on a market where competition aids in establishing prices. Buyers are able to select such offerings as meet their requirements in size, breeding, and quality without buying mixed and ungraded cattle.

Two additional sales of feeder calves patterned after the Fairfield County sale including 438 calves were conducted during October this year in other counties in South Carolina.

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JUNIOR STOCK SHOW AT BILLINGS, MONT.

Buying support spells success for a Junior Fat Stock Show and also indicates the interest shown in encouraging the development of livestock feeding among the youthful feeders of an area.

There was strong and widespread support for the show and sale at Billings, Mont., October 11-15, when more than 300 4-H Club and FFA youngsters from Montana and northern Wyoming exhibited and sold 196 fat calves, 483 fat lambs and 91 fat hogs for a total of $29,569. The average price paid for beef calves weighing approximately 1000 pounds, was $123.44 per head.

The improvement over last year made by the youthful feeders is shown by the grading results which were as follows:

Grade	1940 Percent	1939 Percent
Prime	15.0	8.4
Choice	40.9	19.2
Good	31.3	49.6
Medium	12.8	22.8

In the cattle division 16 head graded Prime, 47 graded Choice, 76 graded Good, and 57 graded Medium.

The Prime calves sold at an average weight of 1,047 pounds (900 to 1,205). They brought an average of $14.37 per hundredweight ($13 to $16) or $144.30 per head. They cost $46 per head and feed cost averaged $49.70, showing an average return of $48.60 per head.

(Western Livestock Journal, Nov. 1940).

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LAND POLICY REVIEW

Land Policy Review, a printed booklet, is published monthly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is available on a subscription basis from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., at 50 cents per year. Extension specialists will find this publication of value in their official work and are eligible to receive it on a complimentary basis.

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BLESSINGS OF GRASS

Blessings of Grass is the name of a new, 2-reel, sound motion picture available from the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in 35 mm. and 16 mm. widths. It is a story of grazing cattle on National Forest range land and shows how all related factors are implemented to the advantage of local cattlemen.

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PENNSYLVANIA ACTIVITIES

Forty-seven wool-grading demonstrations were held for the benefit of the members of 32 cooperative wool growers' associations in 40 counties. These organizations marketed 60,600 pounds of wool for 4,151 farmers in 1939.

A motion picture showing the details of wool pooling, lamb grading, and sheep management work was prepared and shown at about 50 meetings.

Six lamb-grading demonstrations, attended by 238 farmers, were held. Complete sheep-production demonstrations were carried out on 36 farms. Four sheep-shearing contests with 50 entrants were held.

Two hundred and two members were enrolled in 15 gold-medal colt clubs in 12 counties, and 13 colt-club roundup demonstrations in good horse management were held in the presence of 4,730 farmers. Nineteen pulling contests with 169 teams competing were held in 10 counties before 36,000 persons.

More than 200 cattle feeders' meetings and tours were held with an attendance of 2,200.

Twenty-one ton litters were produced and 1,892 members were enrolled in 4-H pig clubs. --Pennsylvania Annual Report, 1939.

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TRUE PATRIOTISM

"I would have you day by day fix your eyes upon the greatness of your country, until you become filled with the love of her; and when you are impressed by the spectacle of her glory, reflect that it has been acquired by men who knew their duty and had the courage to do it." --Pericles.

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"While many of the oldest traditions and institutions of society are as vital now as ever, each of us is called upon sooner or later to seek new campfires, new ways, new customs, new conditions. The wise ones move with the general advance. There is no turning back. For thousands of years men have passed from the embers of one outmoded fire to the warmth of another. Progress is possible in no other way."
--Caleb.

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"In the last analysis each generation has only a life interest in the land and it is our duty to pass it on to posterity, enriched and unimpaired." --Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

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PERSONNEL NOTES

Chicago

About 42 extension animal-husbandry workers from 27 States attended the recent meeting of the American Society of Animal Production, and other events held in Chicago at the time of the International Live Stock Exposition. W. B. Connell of Pennsylvania was elected chairman of the extension section of the Society for the ensuing year, and W. W. Derrick of Nebraska, secretary. H. G. Zavoral of Minnesota was made vice chairman.

Kentucky

Richard C. Miller, sheep specialist, participated in an organized tour to study the marketing, processing, and distribution of livestock and livestock products in October. The party visited Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Louisiana

Harry P. Gayden, of the resident teaching staff in animal husbandry, has been transferred to extension duties and will devote major attention to 4-H livestock club work, under the immediate direction of W. T. Cobb.

R. M. Crown, from the University of Florida, has been appointed extension specialist in swine and meat work.

Under the new set-up, C. L. Hill will devote his attention to the fields of sheep and work stock while Mr. Cobb will continue as beef cattle specialist. Mr. Cobb was a member of a group of beef cattle leaders from several States making a study tour of livestock marketing and meat packing and merchandising in November.

Maryland

J. M. Vial, extension animal husbandman, officiated as observing judge of Percheron horses at the recent International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago. Mr. Vial also served as associate judge of the same breed at the 1940 Ohio State Fair.

The Maryland 4-H judging team, coached by Henry R. Shoemaker, county agent for Frederick County, assisted by Mr. Vial and Mr. Outhouse of the animal-husbandry staff, was awarded first place in the non-collegiate livestock judging contest at the 1940 International Live Stock Exposition. The team from Missouri was second. Minnesota placed third and West Virginia fourth.

New Mexico

Geo. F. Ellis, extension animal husbandman, and P. E. Neale of the resident staff visited Washington and Boston in November for the purpose of studying the wool research of the United States Department of Agriculture and wool marketing in general.

Oklahoma

E. A. Warner has been transferred from county agent work in Nowata County to the position of assistant extension animal husbandman, to assist F. W. Beall, leader of the project.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(This list is limited to publications of interest to extension workers. In most cases copies are available from the institution or agency issuing them. Do not write Washington for other than U.S.D.A. publications.)

Federal

"The Uses of Alfalfa," by H. L. Westover, Bureau of Plant Industry and W. H. Hosterman, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Farmers' Bulletin No. 1839, pp.36 figs. 16.

"Approved and Objectionable Twine for Tying Fleeces," by James W. Christie, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - 4-page mimeograph, illus., reissued May 1940.

"Federal Beef Grading," - Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Misc. Pub. No. 391, pp. 15, illus., Aug. 1940.

"The Tractor and Its Effects on Farming in Minnesota," by Ross V. Baumann, et al., Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Mimeo., pp. 27, tables 29, Nov. 1940.

"Extent of Garbage Feeding of Hogs," - Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Mimeo., pp. 9, June 1940.

"Probable Effects of the Agricultural Conservation Program on Livestock Production in the Midwest Dairy Region - Part V - Southeastern Michigan and West-Central Michigan," by Sherman E. Johnson, et al., Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C. - Mimeo., pp. 116, tables 79, Jan. 1940.

"Estimating Livestock Receipts at Public Markets," by Knute Bjorka, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Mimeo., pp. 37, tables 17, August 1940.

"1941 Agricultural Outlook Charts - Livestock - Hogs, Beef Cattle, Sheep," - Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Mimeo., pp. 31, mostly graphs and tables.

"Technology on the Farm" - A Special Report by an Interbureau Committee and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - August 1940, pp. 224, illus.

"Influence of Inbreeding and Other Factors on Litter Size in Chester White Swine," by H. O. Hetzer, et al., Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D.C. - Circular No. 570, Aug. 1940, pp. 11.

"Artificial Insemination in Livestock Breeding," by W. V. Lambert and Fred F. McKenzie, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Circular 567, pp. 68, figs. 24, Oct. 1940.

"Use of Visual Aids in Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics," by J. E. McClintock,- Extension Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Ext. Serv. Circ. 343, mimeo., pp. 26, Oct. 1940.

"Stock-Water Developments - Wells, Springs, and Ponds," by C. L. Hamilton and Hans G. Jepson, Soil Conservation Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C. - Farmers' Bulletin No. 1859, pp. 70, figs. 44, July 1940.

State

"Possibilities for Cattle Income," by R. T. Burdick - Colorado Experiment Station Bulletin 460, July 1940, pp. 37, tables 25.

"Beef Production in Florida," by W. J. Sheely and A. L. Shealy - Florida Extension Service Bulletin 104, May 1940, pp. 35, figs. 28.

"Beef Calf Club Manual," by Harry F. Ainsworth and J. C. Ralston - Indiana Extension Service Bulletin No. 167, March 1940, pp. 28, figs. 17.

"Sheep Club Manual," by Claude Harper - Indiana Extension Service Bulletin 184, April 1940, pp. 16, illus.

"Distillery Slop for Hogs," by E. J. Wilford - Kentucky Experiment Station Bulletin No. 408, August 1940, pp. 14.

"Wintering Beef Cattle," by W. T. Cobb - Louisiana Extension Service Circular 203, May 1940, pp. 7, figs. 3.

"Self-feeding vs. Hand-feeding Fattening Lambs and Rations for Self-feeding Lambs," by George A. Brown and Leonard H. Blakeslee - Michigan Experiment Station Special Bulletin 303, June 1940, pp. 27.

"Artificial Insemination," by C. L. Cole - Michigan Extension Service Bulletin 207, June 1940, pp. 4.

"The Mare and Foal," by R. S. Hudson - Michigan Extension Service Bulletin 128, May 1940, pp. 8, figs. 2.

"Livestock Judging for Beginners," by H. G. Zavoral and C.C. Chase - Minnesota Extension Service Bulletin 211, June 1940, pp. 24.

"Manual for 4-H Beef Cattle Club Members," by Paul F. Newell and C.J. Goodell - Mississippi Extension Service Bulletin 77, May 1940, pp. 49, illus.

"Inadequacy of the Concentrates Commonly Used in Swine Feeding," by A. G. Hogan and S. R. Johnson - Missouri Experiment Station Research Bulletin 321, Sept. 1940, pp. 20.

"Cottonseed Meal, Hegari, and Alfalfa Hay for the Fattening of Lambs," by P. E. Neale - New Mexico Experiment Station Bulletin 272, June 1940, pp. 14.

"Protein and Vitamin Supplements for Growing and Fattening Pigs," by John P. Willman and F. B. Morrison - New York Experiment Station Bulletin 730, April 1940, pp. 45.

"Raising Beef Calves," by L. P. McCann - Ohio Extension Service Bulletin No. 209, June 1940, pp. 8, figs. 8.

"Relative Cost of Hay-Crop Silage and Corn Silage," by F. L. Morrison
"Calves from Cows Compared with Calves from Heifers," by Paul Gerlaugh
"Hybrid Versus Open-Pollinated Corns for Fattening Steer Calves," by Paul Gerlaugh
"Iron-Treated Cottonseed Meal for Steer Calves," by Paul Gerlaugh
"Adding Supplement to Corn for Calves on Pasture," (summary of six years), by Paul Gerlaugh
Above five articles contained in Ohio Experiment Station Bimonthly Bulletin No. 205, July-Aug. 1940, pp. 31.

"Fattening Lambs on Oregon Feedstuffs," by D. E. Richards - Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin 370, April 1940, pp. 24.

"A Lamp-type Electric Pig Brooder," by E. E. Price, et al - Oregon Experiment Station Circular 135, June 1940, pp. 4, illus.

"Soybean Oilmeal for Growing Lambs," by T. B. Keith, et al - Pennsylvania Experiment Station Bulletin 397, April 1940, pp. 18.

"The Utilization of Certain Feeding Stuffs by Cattle," by E. B. Forbes, et al - Pennsylvania Experiment Station Bulletin 391, April 1940, pp. 14.

"Development of the Notail Sheep," by James W. Wilson - South Dakota Experiment Station Circular 28, June 1940, pp. 22, figs. 14.

"A Comparison of Shelled Corn, Ground Shelled Corn, and Ground Snapped Corn for Winter-Finishing Baby Beeves," by M. Jacob, et al - Tennessee Experiment Station Circular No. 69, Sept. 1940, pp. 4.

"Elements of Life" - A Study of the Effect of Mineral Differences on Soils, on Plants, on Animals, on Living Conditions - Tennessee Experiment Station Popular Bulletin No. 1, June 1940, pp. 15, illus.

"Starring Beef" C-140, 1939
"Starring Lamb" C-145, 1939
"Starring Turkey" C-151, 1939
"Starring Pork" C-155, 1940

Above leaflets prepared by Jennie Camp, et al -- Texas Extension Service.

"Effects of Feeding Ewe Lambs During Their First Winter," by Alma C. Esplin, et al - Utah Experiment Station Bulletin 292, Oct. 1940, pp. 12.

"Dynamometer Tests of Draft Horses," by Ralph W. Phillips, et al - Utah Experiment Station Circular 114, Nov. 1940, pp. 14.

"An Analysis of Peanut-Cotton-Hog Farm Businesses in a Depression Year," by F. L. Underwood - Virginia Experiment Station Technical Bulletin 67, July 1940, pp. 103, tables 100.

"Grass Silage," by G. Bohstedt, et al - Wisconsin Extension Service Circular 299, May 1940, pp. 20.

"Preservation of Food Products by Freezing," (a wall folder), by Evangeline Jennings and Tony Fellhauer - Wyoming Extension Service.

Other

"1941 Feeding Practices," - an illustrated bulletin prepared by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc., 1411 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

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"Agriculture gives strength to the body and hardihood to the soul, and teaches the free man justice and solidarity. It is the most honored profession because it gives the community the best citizens. Agriculture is the mother and nurse of the other arts. When agriculture thrives, all other arts thrive with her. Whenever the land is left untilled, all the other arts perish." --Socrates--469 B.C.

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"Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be." --John Tillotson

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